

J. Broadsley

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual Emancipation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; the Elevation of Labor Morally and Politically; Commercial

Intelligence, &c. &c.

VOLUME I.

TERMS.

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Correspondence of the "True American," New York, Feb. 10, 1846.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW, for February, is one of the best numbers published. Its contents are very varied, and generally interesting. Our want of space prevents a notice of all the articles; we can only allude to those which appear particularly valuable, either on account of practical merit, or literary excellence. The leading article, "The Oregon Question, If or Peace," is decidedly able, and shows the hand of one, who, no matter what may be his political creed or prejudices, has deeply studied the important subject. A lady, Mrs. S. P. Jenkins, (who resided for some time in the country, whose social and political aspect she describes,) contributes an article entitled, "Buenos Ayres and the Republic of the Banda Oriental." Her "impressions" were not of the most gratifying kind, as our readers must easily perceive, when she tells us, that "Literary, scientific and humane institutions, which had been established, and liberally sustained, previous to the administration of Rossas, have long since ceased to receive any support from the Government; and the consequence is, that the former are annihilated, and the latter owe a continued, but precarious existence to private charity."

In the year 1839, and in the following years, the portrait of Rossas, placed in a triumphal car, was drawn through the streets of Buenos Ayres, by the wives and daughters of those associated with him in his iniquitous government, while the shouts of "Death to the savage Unitarians!" rent the air. When this shameful procession arrived at the portico of a church, it has been received by the priests, dressed as for the celebration of high mass. It has been borne to the sound of the organ, through the aisles of the temples of God, and amid the waving of incense, and the chanting of the multitude, has been placed upon the illuminated altar, and the solemn rites of religious worship have been informally offered to it by an enshrouded and degraded priesthood.

During the frightful massacres of October, 1840, and April, 1842, the heads of well known citizens have been paraded through the streets in carts, accompanied by indecent music, and followed by the cry, "whom'll buy pelaches? whom'll buy cranberries?" The bodies of other victims ("of Rossas") have been exposed naked in the public market place, the several heads adorned with blue ribbons, and the bodies labelled—"Corne con cuen," (keef with the hide.) Again:

"One of the ornaments of the drawing-room of Rossas, which he again and again caused his foreign visitors to behold, was a small case containing a small copy of the Codice Borda, which were sent to Don Manuel Oribe to the daughters of Rossas, Doña Manuela, during the time that Oribe commanded the army in Tucuman.

Frightful tortures have been inflicted upon those who have fallen into the hands of this sanguinary tyrant, as prisoners of war, or as captives surrendered themselves by capitulation, under the most solemn guarantee of safety to their lives, have been harshly and treacherously assassinated. Witness the murder of the unfortunate General Acha, whose several head was raised in a conspicuous place near the city of Mendoza. Witness also his son and his brave wife, who, without mercy, after so long a time had been guaranteed by capitulation. Witness the horrible tortures of Salinas, whose eyes were torn out, whose arms were cut off, whose tongue was wrenched out by the roots, and finally, that these tortures might be ended by an appropriate death, his nose was opened, and his brain dashed out.

And who was satisfied with such punishment of his family? An inhabitant of Bsas, castigated for his high literary attainments. He was the Secretary of the Constitutional Congress, and editor of two periodicals, the "True Friend of the Country," and the "Echo of the Andes."

The following from Mrs. J. L. is especially, if possible, still more startling:

From the telegraphic address of Mr. Woodrige, the Postmaster, we learn that during the year of 1840, the population of the country, we hear, increased 100,000,000, during which time the population was greatly augmented, that of ours and ours' own, and the population of the United States, which was 10,000,000, increased 1,000,000.

Another fact I would mention in connection with this. While the consumption of those articles which feed the wealth and progress of refined society in nations was decreasing, that in the rustic arts of domestic and death, there was a corresponding increase, which during 1840, when Rossas was but rising to power, and had not yet developed his system of extermination, the value of arms and ammunition imported from England was one hundred and fifty pounds sterling! In the short period of five years this importation has increased to six

thousand three hundred and eighty eight pounds sterling. The terrible magnitude of this fact needs no comment.

I have said that the population of the Province of Rio de la Plata has been decimated during the last sixteen years. Let me add, even in my article, I will surely acknowledge, that in that article, I will surely acknowledge, that in that article, I will surely acknowledge, that in that article,

"In the rapid progress of time."

Shakespeare is more famous than history itself, in the sublimer of his works, "the name of Shakespeare must better." The Mocking Bird in its native power of song surpasses all other birds, and even when visiting the name of the principal victims of Rossas, with his anger and fire of their birth, is matched, he gives the following "Resumé":

Person. - 3.56
Throats cut 3.56
Shot 1.35
Assassinated 7.21
Killed in skirmishes, military punishes &c. 14.20
Average to every month 16.0

There are more than twenty-two thousand victims, and according to the same author, there are more than forty thousand persons who have been banished by express orders of the Dictator, during the same period, or have fled from his oppressive government, and have found refuge in the Republic of Montevideo, in Brazil, in Chili, Peru and Bolivia.

Our authoress' opinion of Oribe, the rival of Rossas, is not more favorable; and she sustains herself by facts. The question arises after a perusal of this article, whether the civilized world would permit a band of military demons to mar one of the fairest spots of the world, and decimate its inhabitants? When a people have been brought under the torture of Tyrants who obey no law and blush not at the perpetration of any crime, and it is apparent that such a people cannot extricate themselves from the moral Bastile, is it not the duty of Christendom to warn the oppressors and throw down the walls of the prison-house? In the case of a few individuals, who where thus chained and scourged, no one would hesitate; how is it that a national villain should meet with no sympathy—and a universe should look upon with a careless eye and unblanching cheek? One of the concluding paragraphs in the article under notice, is too interesting to be omitted:

That Oribe has his partisans in the Banda Oriental, and that the *blanquistas* (parties) (as those partisans are termed) include many of the most intelligent and wealthy of the people, for one moment admit of a doubt; but that, had he returned to his native country unaccompanied by the emissaries of Rossas, and unassisted by an Argentine army, some compromise would have been effected, he might even now have been quietly re-entered in the station he had renounced, is perhaps no less true.

It is the terror inspired by the thought of the domination of Rossas—it is the fact, to which none can blind themselves, that Oribe is a living inquisitor, and a maniacal fear of having the inquisitorial power of his enemies transferred from them, that has inspired the Montevideans to their brave and determined resistance of the invading army. It is this that has induced them to send a special envoy to the Courts of France and England, praying for aid against the encroachments of Rossas. To England, the *blanquistas*, as they are called, are independent sentinels, has Montevideo looked confidently for the assistance she needed in her extremity? Tardily has that old said been awarded; and also vaunted British honor and British justice, in destroying the royal women have been all unshamed of their conduct, and have shown their contempt, too invitingly in the distance, and had not the failure to renew the treaty with Brazil, which expired in 1841, made it necessary to yield to her, with which her fabrics could be introduced into Brazil, without the impediment offered by the customs authorities of the Atlantic?

Let the motto be what it may, the fact remains the same; that England and France have decided to aid us, and struggling Montevideo in resisting the encroachments of the despotism of Rossas, and in preserving inviolate her independent existence.

There is a long review of "the Perigrees of Creation," a work that has produced a profound commotion in the scientific and theological waters. The Book was published in England anonymously and many speculations as to its authorship have been afloat. The Reviewer fixes the honor, be it a distinguished one or not, on Mr. Taylor, who condemned for advancing from Gall, in the physical Theory of a future life to the *almost limits of materialism* in the vertiges of the Natural History of Creation. In the Theory, the brain in his opinion, is a voltaic cell or galvanic battery which supplies to the nerves, at the pleasure of the mind, a copious stream of electricity.—The mind itself is not a resident of the brain, but exists diffused throughout the body. It is not the brain, nor the electric current; but something perfectly distinct from both. (Physical Theory, pp. 276-7-8.) Between the publication of the Physical Theory and that of Vertiges, he has obtained more light. Mind is no longer distinct from electricity; it is electricity; as such, the velocity of its action may be measured as you would measure the velocity of a cast wheel."

The Review occasionally shows a bitterness against the great man, whose book is the subject of criticism, which might as well have been omitted. "We might have listened to science," says the critic, "speaking from her throat, but to a mere Tyro, babbling about he knows not what, whose presumption is in proportion with his superficial attainments, we confess, it is a few grains worse than our patrician can bear." Now this "more Tyro" is the author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Saturday Evening," and "Spiritual Despotism"—all masterly and original works which have taken their stand among English Classics.

Charles Winterfield, a Kentuckian, contributes a noble article—*"Bad and Pests illustrating each other."* His motto is most happy.

"I sit in the dappled turf, at ease,

I sit and play with swallows—

Loose types of things through all degrees."

Winterfield (*a ne de plum!*) continues:

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THE TRUE AMERICAN

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

Thomas Clarkson.

The end of this good man draws nigh. He is now eighty six years old, and having fought the good fight, and finished his work, he is about to depart from among us. The daily beauty of his life—so bright with the sunshine of many virtue, and yet so shaded with the lowest sensibility—has shed enduring light up on the path of humanity, and male men know, that disinterested goodness on earth was a reality. After such a triumph, it is meet that a human spirit should be transplanted to a new and heavenly home to grow, and ripen there, and spirits kindred with his own.

The name of Thomas Clarkson, the philanthropist, is known wherever civilization has spread its influence. For sixty one years, with unweary'd effort, he has sought to relieve the oppressed. With dauntless temper, yet with a consummate wisdom, he has led and labored in this great cause. Not fretted this hour by fear, nor elevated the next by hope—neither desponding amid the dark & difficult, nor over confident amid the short cheering signs of success—he has steadily wrestled with power and public opinion, wherever and whenever it fettered in any way man's freedom. And he has succeeded. When first he began his work, sixteen years ago, the titled and the noble were the owners of slaves, and the law, and the power of the law, were exerted to establish their right to them, and all worse still, the traffic in human beings was considered as legitimate as any other trade. He appealed from Parliament and Power, the selfish spirit of commerce, and the interest of slave owners, to the hearts of men, against these monstrous wrongs, and mighty as were these combined causes to nay opposition, and bear it down he rose above them all, and aided by a small but noble band, compelled the government of Great Britain, through the moral power of the people, to declare the slave trade piracy, and to proclaim universal freedom to the slaves within their dominion.

What more could a man accomplish in a life time? Let us thank heaven that one poor son of humanity has done so much, and rejoice even as we lay him in the earth, that his course has been so nobly run.

The last letter from the venerable man, tells us of his approaching end; but shows his mind to be as green and as fresh in the cause of human freedom, as when pursuing his studies at Cambridge, he gained one of the University prizes by an essay on the slave trade, the publication of which called the attention of Wilberforce to the subject, and made him at once a co-laborer and leader in the cause. It is us

PLAYFOYD H.V., Dec. 9, 1813.

MY WORTHY FRIENDS—I am yet mostly confined to my bed room. I am seriously ill. The severe fall I had some time ago has shattered me much, and I am getting worse every day. "Aye, aye, my old friend," says my doctor, "you have no hope of ultimate recovery." I trust God that the good cause is in good hands; that though I die, it will go on to triumph. It will be under God's providential care. I am assured that the finger of God has long been working in the affairs of the slaves. An unbroken bond I am pleased to hear that you have received my manuscript, but much more pleased that you

When I began to take up the great cause, I was only 25 years old; and I took it up, not knowing any who were anti-slavery, and the world was then, as now, a desert. I began to write, and before I began, I began to associate others with me. By this time, a committee was formed, ten of whom were Friends. I came to know Mr. Wilberforce. Then he engaged in the work, and we began to move as a body. My history of the abolition of the slave trade, and the resolutions adopted, tell that time, relative to the advancement of the cause; and one of my manuscripts will inform you of the history of the abolition of slavery. So that you have now, in your possession, the original documents, and the resolutions that help cause up to the present, to forward which I have written about 120 books and pamphlets.

I am only sorry that, in the three manuscripts sent to you, I was obliged, so often, to mention my own name; but I could not help it, for I was in every way, and in every work to be done, either a committee man, or a member of a society, or as an author, or a traveller on publick, as well as on private deputations; as an orator at public meetings, or as correspondent not only for England, Scotland and Wales, but for foreign parts also. Indeed I cannot say what my employments were, for I was always writing, and writing every hour, as the cause required. I am only thankful that God has spared my life, so as to have made me useful to our sacred cause, and to have lived so long as to be assured that he will not be wanting proper persons to carry it on.

I was not any more a professor or teacher, than any others. All my time was my own—so that I have been at liberty for sixty-one years to go where I pleased to serve our oppressed fellow-creatures. My medical attendants have now crippled my wings, forbidding me to engage further in publick service, and to give myself up to penmanship, and to give myself up to penmanship. To this my family tell me I must submit, and I can only give up my labors because, in fact, I can labor no longer. Shall I be pleased to hear that you have received my last, which is enclosed.

Yours truly, THOMAS CLARKSON.

H. C. Wright.

Milton thought that William Shakespeare needed not the labor of an age, in piled stones, creating a stately pointed pyramid over his honored bones. He asks, addressing the poet,

What needst thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a bœ-long monument.

And so sepulchred, in such pomp dost lie,
That Kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

Still less will Thomas Clarkson require any such weak witness over his remains. He has erected, by his life, a monument which will endure forever—His name is among the proudest known to the sons of men, and will be written in every heart, alive to human goodness, in all coming time. We can conceive of no record more touching or sublime, than that which shall simply tell the pilgrim, who shall seek his grave out of reverence to human virtue, where repose his remains by the plain epitaph:

THOMAS CLARKSON, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Who is guilty?

The people will remember that there are several correspondents for this paper, one of whom has thought proper to de-

nounce claves traders; with great bitterness, for one part we entirely dissent from this; we can't see for our life, how they are more guilty than those who, by their acts and the market, and the put, make it a division of labour, in consequence of home manufactures, on as good a farm with the same labour, the Massachusetts man enjoys twice the amount of the physical wants as the Kentuckian, for every dog; if he be just to catch than at all! We hate cut and dry! We love plain and spoken variety more—it is safer and less subservient of the idea that man is born of God, and not inevitably destined for the devil!

From the Charter Oak.

Slavery as it is.

Miss Weston by Davis.

A late number of the Standard, a Whig publication at Louisville, Alabama, contains the following atrocious advertisement—proving, what is notoriously true, that it is a regular business at the South to train dogs to catch negroes, and to let them in the day or night to the poor inmates in the swamp and forests. The advertisement is copied precisely as it appears in the *White Read it, men and women of the North!*

Negro Dogs.

127 THE undersigned having bought the entire Negro Dogs, of the Hays & Allen stock, to now possess to catch runaway Negroes. His charges will be Three Dollars per day for hunting, and Fifteen Dollars for catching a runaway. He resides 34 miles south of Lexington, near the lower Jones' River road.

WILLIAM GAMBLE.

Nov. 6, 1845.—6m.

Foreign Opinion.

The following is one of the many kind notices taken of us by the British people. (From the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.)

One of the resolutions passed at the great meeting held at Bristol, England.

The Rev. GEORGE ARMSTRONG moved, and Mr. H. C. HOWELL seconded the following—that, convened as we have been for the purpose of expressing our sympathy from the bonds of slavery, we should disown ourselves wanting to that cause, were we to withhold the expression of our admiration of those courageous men and women in the United States of North America, who in the face of unparalleled difficulties, we have joined in the cause of freedom, and have shown that a day that no longer can come, with a hue that no squalor can touch, cometh to be nobly bidden in the holy cause of freeing their coloured brethren from the cruellest bondage that has ever afflicted and disgraced the human race. That, in the attempt to express our sympathy of admiration, we voice the opinions of persons of judgment, with that of all men, everywhere, who respect the right of free discussion, and the sacred liberty of the press, in condemnation of the atrocious outrage lately committed at Lexington, in Kentucky, in violation of those rights, so nobly, but still so weakly, asserted by the gallant and patriotic anti-slavery statesmen of the day.

We attempted briefly in our New York speech to meet that opinion. We say in all confidence that the ground then taken by us is true and incontrovertible. What is the continent with all its soil and minerals, without labour? What sort of enterprisers are the Indians to New York and Boston? Slavery is wearing out the soil of the South—her millions are inert—stagnant Indians!" Give us free labour and we will manufacture much more than now it is true—but still we will be in the main an agricultural people, because we have the continent with all its soil and minerals, without labour? What sort of enterprisers are the Indians to New York and Boston? Slavery is wearing out the soil of the South—her millions are inert—stagnant Indians!" Give us free labour and we will manufacture much more than now it is true—but still we will be in the main an agricultural people, because we have the continent with all its soil and minerals, without labour? 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Slavery is wearing out the soil of the South—her millions

the whole, the artist must have been a man of eminent genius, of course, and that he studied long and well, and evaded himself of all writers' stores is proven by the test of time and the verdict of mankind.

It would be well if some of our modern women could occasionally see this statue to find where a woman's worth ought to be; and learn that a woman, though the very emblem of contrasts, is not the most beautiful thing in nature, by a *battle*.

There were many paintings, &c., in the Rotunda, the part left unburnt, worthy of notice, had we time and space. The colossal group in the centre of the room seemed to have much merit, and one of the female figures on the right hand, prostate on the ground with the face hid in her arm, seemed full of grace and of unequalled attitude.

Peale's Gallery, on Chestnut, has nothing that struck me as worthy of special remark; unless it be the horse and rider attacked by an Anacoda.

We saw nothing in the city that more interested us than the manufacturers. We were particularly pleased with Loring & Co.'s sugar refinery, and Coffin & Co.'s soap and candle factory.

The sugar refinery is a fine comment upon the system of slave labor—the sugar is carried to Philadelphia and refined and then returned once more to New Orleans for sale and home and foreign consumption. This reason! Slaves are not taught chiseling nor mechanics, and can't do the work—the whites, if learned enough, won't.

Philadelphia is said to be the first manufacturing city in the union; and in spite of her industrial position is steadily and securely advancing in wealth and population. Her charitable institutions are highly creditable to her. Her almshouses—penitentiary—humble asylum, &c., are worthy of the age and deserve further notice.

CROW.

Correspondence of the "True American,"—NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1846.

BYRON.—COLDING.—WINTERFIELD, &c., &c.

We resume our remarks upon the American Review, and continue our notice of Mr. Winterfield,

Mr. W.'s estimate of Byron, is not very flattering to the poetical Lord.

Byron stands in singular contrast with Wordsworth, the world's calm, stanchious, Oceanic mind, Earth is populous with Simplicity; but of Byron our Mother furnishes no Anti-type. His life is a continual natural thing upon her broad plaid bosom which symbolizes him, and unless we adopt the Greek Tasse, or the designation of the shadow-inhabited Citizens of Faery! But to the Common World Wordsworth has quietly and fitly designated his hybrid entity, when he says:

"—the half horse, Centaur high,
With the broad plaid Laputian at his back;

we are utterly at a loss to conceive how he is to be illustrated. We might create some monstrous cross of the will, Riling, raving-heated Valentine

and the like, or the like, or the mother,

make a Lime, something like him, to the representation of the shadow-inhabited Citizens of Faery!

But to the Common World Wordsworth has quietly and fitly designated his hybrid entity, when he says:

"A creature of a very heart;

These notes of thine, they pierce and pierce;

Tumultuous harmony and fierce!"

We cannot dwell longer in the atmosphere of him who tortured music through his whole dis-

tant volume, life into singing—that

"Our life is a false nature,—not in

The harmony of things—this hard decree,

This uncharitable law of sin—

We do not recognize him among 'God's Prophets' who eternally cants of

"The immovable soul with heart-aches ever new."

What a deep and solemn eloquence per-

vades the following passage! Is it not

poetry—gorgeous, high-sounding poetry?

"It is equity as difficult to find any distinct Anti-type of Coleridge—though not for the same cause. His majestic Genius hangs upon the Times like some clouded myrtle Fantasy."

"Up from the lake a shape of golden dew,
Between two rocks awhart the rising moon,
Dances 'twill while the eagle never flew."

The author, upon which we have bestow-

ed so much attention is extremely well written and this, in one point of view, only makes the matter worse; an unusual doctrine is likely to produce mischief just in proportion to the elegance of the drapery of language which lies around it.

From the notice of "Hart's Bust of Clay," we give an extract:

"Hart's bust of Clay has surprised connoisseurs in many respects. There is not only a remarkably minute and it would seem at first painfully skillful elaboration of the slightest and most delicate parts of clay (as the hair, &c.) but, moreover, you are surprised to find united with the daring and decided vigor of general effect which could alone express the ensemble of his powerful character. Though to some degree acquainted personally with the chivalry of Rome of modern statesmanship, we were induced to realize fully the magnitude of this body itself extending our knowledge beyond the limits of our experience. The system adopted on the fall of Napoleon, quite, perhaps forever, all territorial disputes in Europe."

Mr. Allen then adverted to the importance of France and England in the affair of Texas, and demanded in no measured terms the full alliance of the United States with either, for their own interest and for the safety of the slaves, but you are surprised to find united with the daring and decided vigor of general effect which could alone express the ensemble of his powerful character.

Though to some degree acquainted personally with the chivalry of Rome of modern statesmanship, we were induced to realize fully the magnitude of this body itself extending our knowledge beyond the limits of our experience.

The system adopted on the fall of Napoleon, quite, perhaps forever, all territorial disputes in Europe."

After the transaction of this magical work, when we learned that he came from that region of remote country, we were induced to realize fully the magnitude of this body itself extending our knowledge beyond the limits of our experience.

He said it was now time that we should consent to the entire subjugation of the world to the will of five men—or rather of four men and one woman.

Gentlemen ask, do we want war? It is a silly question, and a foolish question. The question of war is not tested with us but with the claimant in the controversy.

Mr. Allen addressed the Senate until his speech was finished, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn and apparently while in the midst of his speech.

House.—After the transaction of unimportant business, the House adjourned at 11 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock.

After an hour of confusion and noise, taken up with personal explanations, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revolutionary Pension Bill, and after debating various amendments, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1846.

SENATE.—After the expiration of the morning hour the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the "Notice" resolutions.

Mr. J. M. Clayton called for the reading of the resolutions, and they were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Crittenden then moved the amendment which he some time since submitted to the Senate as a substitute for the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen said that the Senate now had before it two distinct propositions for giving notice to Great Britain of the intention and desire of the United States to remain in the Convention of 1820, twelve months after such notice shall be given. These two propositions were essentially different. One reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations gave no discretion to the President to give or withhold the notice, and the committee resolved that the notice, if given, must be given to the British Government.

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